

ASSIGNMENT 3

Textbook Assignment: "Setup and Control of Medical Evacuation" and "Planning and Development of Defense Tactics," pages 3-6 through 4-8.

Learning Objective: Describe the contents of a landing zone brief.

3-1. Normally, a landing zone brief is broken down into a total of how many lines?

1. Fourteen
2. Sixteen
3. Twelve
4. Ten

3-2. What information is contained in line 2 of a landing zone brief?

1. Call signs
2. Elevation of the landing zone
3. Obstacles in the landing zone
4. Location of a landing zone

3-3. What information is contained in line 6 of a landing zone brief?

1. Mission number
2. Wind direction
3. Call signs
4. Location of a landing zone

3-4. What information is contained in line 9 of a landing zone brief?

1. Your call sign
2. The pilots call sign
3. Friendly positions
4. Enemy positions

3-5. What information is contained in line 10 of a landing zone brief?

1. Approach heading
2. Location of friendly forces
3. Location of enemy forces
4. Obstacles

Learning Objective: Describe the contents of a MEDEVAC request and MEDEVAC procedures.

3-6. What command element/unit makes the final decision concerning a MEDEVAC request?

1. The DASC
2. The COC
3. The RAOC
4. The BAS

3-7. As a platoon commander, what action should you take when you need a MEDEVAC but are unable to communicate with the COC, the BAS, or the company CP?

1. Send a messenger to the CP
2. Send a messenger to the COC
3. Send a messenger to the BAS
4. Route a MEDEVAC request to the next higher authority

3-8. On a MEDEVAC request, what information is documented on line 9?

1. Landing zone call sign
2. Requesting unit call sign
3. Landing zone coordinates
4. Landing zone markings

3-9. On a MEDEVAC request, what information is documented on line 4?

1. Date-time group
2. Number of personnel needing MEDEVAC
3. Landing zone location
4. Airborne medical assistance required

3-10. Under an ideal situation, litter bearers should be personnel from what company?

1. Headquarters Company
2. Alpha Company
3. Bravo Company
4. Delta Company

3-11. Normally, what total number of litter bearers per company is considered adequate?

1. Six
2. Eight
3. Ten
4. Four

3-12. After administering basic first aid to a critically wounded person in your company, you should take what course of action next?

1. Shout for a corpsman
2. Quietly pass the word to the company CP that a corpsman is needed
3. Send a messenger to the COC
4. Send a messenger to the battalion aid station

- 3-13. What is the primary function of an ambulance?
1. To give first aid
 2. To prevent the prolong carrying of litters
 3. To provide medical supplies for the companies
 4. To acquire medical supplies for the battalion
- 3-14. Prior to a medical evacuation, casualties are brought to what central location?
1. The company CP
 2. The COC
 3. The landing zone
 4. The battalion aid station
- 3-15. What person has the final say on whether a casualty needs to be evacuated?
1. A member of the medical staff
 2. The COC
 3. The company commander
 4. The operations officer
- 3-16. What title is given to the person on the security team that controls all movements of the wounded to the landing zone?
1. "Pit Boss"
 2. Landing zone coordinator
 3. Security team leader
 4. React force team leader
- 3-17. What factor dictates the weapons and personnel required to secure a landing zone?
1. The weapons available in the TOA
 2. The number of personnel assigned to the security team
 3. The size and terrain of the landing zone
 4. The number of casualties being evacuated
- 3-18. A total of how many radios are required for communication in a landing zone?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 3-19. How are casualties transported from the battalion aid station to the landing point?
1. By ambulance
 2. By litters
 3. By any means available
 4. By the security team
- 3-20. Before the arrival of a helicopter, which of the following is a primary way casualties are arranged at the landing point?
1. By the capacity of the helicopter
 2. By rank
 3. By fire teams
 4. By squads
- 3-21. What person is responsible for directing the helicopter representative to the senior medical staff personnel in charge?
1. The security team leader
 2. A representative from the COC
 3. The landing signalman
 4. The operations officer
- 3-22. What is the primary reason helicopter evacuation should be used with discretion?
1. Helicopters draw enemy fire
 2. A helicopter evacuation takes a lot of coordination
 3. A helicopter evacuation removes personnel from the defensive perimeter
 4. A helicopter evacuation requires removing some weapons from the defensive perimeter
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- Learning Objective:* State the importance and purpose of defensive combat.
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- 3-23. Normally, the battalion security area is located at what distance in front of the defensive perimeter?
1. 200 meters
 2. 300 meters
 3. 400 meters
 4. 500 meters
- 3-24. Which of the following elements are NOT a Seabee force located in the security area?
1. Listening posts
 2. Observation posts
 3. Patrols
 4. Machine gun teams
- 3-25. The forward defense area extends rearward from the defensive lines to the rear boundary of what command organization?
1. The company CP
 2. The crew-served weapons
 3. The frontline companies
 4. To the rear of the security area

- 3-26. The composition of the forward defensive echelon is planned according to what concept?
1. The terrain
 2. The type of defense
 3. The number of personnel
 4. The number of weapons in the TOA
- 3-27. The reserve force serves what purpose in the overall defensive plan?
1. To keep the frontline companies supplied with ammo
 2. To man the AT4s for the front line
 3. To man crew-served weapons flanking the front lines
 4. To add depth to the defense
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- Learning Objective:* Describe the principles of the fundamentals of defense.
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- 3-28. What factor virtually decides the positioning of platoons in the defense?
1. Weapons
 2. Personnel
 3. Equipment
 4. Terrain
- 3-29. The analysis of weather and terrain is known by what acronym?
1. METT-T
 2. BAMUS
 3. KOCOA
 4. FLOT
- 3-30. In comparison to aviation units, service support units require what type of terrain for combat operations?
1. Suitable terrain to construct roads for moving supplies
 2. High terrain
 3. Low terrain
 4. Dense terrain
- 3-31. When you are planning the defense, what consideration is so closely related to fields of fire that they are considered together?
1. Observation
 2. Camouflage and concealment
 3. Avenues of approach
 4. Communication
- 3-32. When establishing fields of fire for a weapon, you MUST KNOW what information about the weapon?
1. The maximum effective range of the weapon
 2. The maximum range of the weapon
 3. The capabilities of the weapon
 4. The sustain rate of fire of the weapon
- 3-33. When engaging the enemy within the field of fire of a M60E machine gun, you should adhere to which of the following rules?
1. Engage the enemy when they reach established barriers
 2. Engage the enemy as far out as possible
 3. Engage the enemy close enough so the position of the machine gun is not compromised
 4. Engage the enemy at the forward edge of the security area
- 3-34. Of the items listed below, which one is classified as cover and concealment?
1. Rocks and shell craters
 2. River banks and underbrush
 3. Woods and snowdrifts
 4. Ditches and quarries
- 3-35. Entanglements are primarily used for what purpose?
1. To prevent the enemy from moving forward
 2. To stop the enemy in their tracks
 3. To channel the enemy away from the defensive perimeter
 4. To channel the enemy into a beaten zone
- 3-36. What is the primary factor that HAMPERS the achievement of mutual fire support?
1. A well-developed defense plan
 2. A well-developed fire plan
 3. The widespread separation of fire teams
 4. The widespread separation of units

- 3-37. A convoy has traveled out of the range of their unit's organic weapons. What action is taken to ensure the convoy is protected?
1. A convoy should never travel out of range from their unit's organic weapons
 2. Before departing, the convoy commander coordinates for mutual support from adjacent units
 3. Before departing, the convoy commander ensures there are enough weapons to defend the convoy independently
 4. Before departing, the convoy commander informs the COC of the areas the convoy will be out of range from the unit's organic weapons
- 3-38. What direction from his position must a platoon commander be prepared to defend against?
1. All directions
 2. The excepted direction of an enemy attack
 3. Depends on the terrain
 4. Depends on the weapons assigned to the platoon
- 3-39. When a Seabee unit is attached to a MAGTF, what element provides early warning of airborne attacks?
1. MEB
 2. CSSE
 3. MAW
 4. GCE
- 3-40. Of the items listed below, which one is NOT included in a coordinated fire plan?
1. Naval gunfire
 2. The battalion's mortar crew
 3. Tactical aviation support
 4. Anti-personnel mines
- 3-42. In a rifle company, what person has the primary duty for positioning squads in the defense?
1. The company commander
 2. The platoon commander
 3. The battalion commander
 4. The operations officer
- 3-43. Compared to infantry units, mechanized units use what type of terrain to attack?
1. Rivers
 2. Forest
 3. Fields
 4. Hills
- 3-44. "Seek to fire on the enemy when he cannot fire on you and do not let the enemy fire on you when you cannot fire on him."
1. True
 2. False
- 3-45. Which of the following sectors of fire, if any, is assigned to a squad leader?
1. An individual sector of fire
 2. A sector of fire that overlaps a fire team
 3. A sector of fire covering a flank of a fire team
 4. None
- 3-46. You should examine an assigned sector of fire from what position?
1. The sitting position
 2. The standing position
 3. The prone position
 4. The freehand position

Learning Objective: Organize and position a squad in the defense.

- 3-41. What primarily influences the dispersion of squads in the defense?
1. The terrain
 2. The mission
 3. Enemy nuclear capability
 4. Mobility of opposing forces

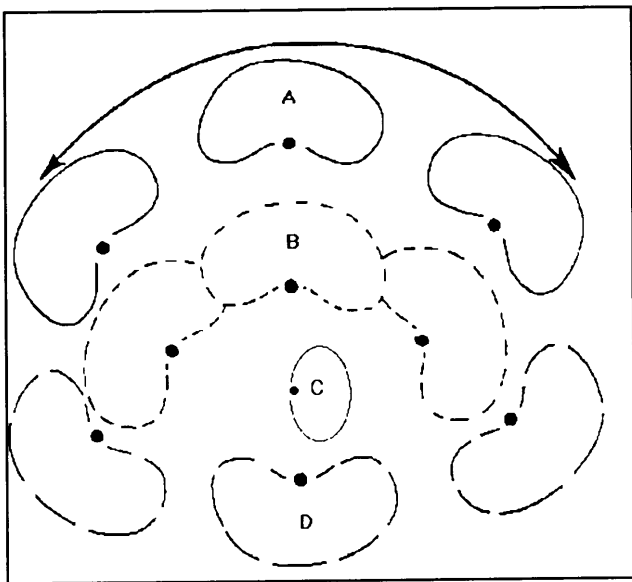


Figure 3A.—Defensive firing positions.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-47 THROUGH 3-48, REFER TO FIGURE 3A.

- 3-47. What defensive firing position is the alternate position?
1. D
 2. C
 3. B
 4. A
- 3-48. What defensive firing position is the supplementary position?
1. D
 2. C
 3. B
 4. A
- 3-49. Which of the following elements is assigned to a alternate firing position?
1. Individual
 2. Squads
 3. Fire teams
 4. Crew-served weapons
- 3-50. What is the sector of fire for the alternate firing position?
1. The supplementary position's sector of fire
 2. The primary position's sector of fire
 3. Setup as required
 4. Depends on the enemies movement

- 3-51. What is the firing mission for a supplementary position?
1. To protect primary positions
 2. To protect alternate positions
 3. To protect against an attack from an unexpected direction
 4. A backup in case the primary positions are neutralized
- 3-52. A total of how many PDFs may be assigned to a weapon?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four

Learning Objective: Organize and position a fire team in the defense.

- 3-53. What factor is used by the squad leader and the fire team leader to show forward and lateral limits?
1. Aiming stakes
 2. Terrain features
 3. T&E readings
 4. Grid north
- 3-54. Within a fire team, what distance is used as the interval between fighting positions?
1. 5-20 meters
 2. 10-25 meters
 3. 15-25 meters
 4. 15-30 meters
- 3-55. What distance is used as the interval between single-fighting positions?
1. 5 meters
 2. 10 meters
 3. 15 meters
 4. 20 meters
- 3-56. What distance is used as the intervals between double-fighting positions in open terrain?
1. 5 meters
 2. 10 meters
 3. 15 meters
 4. 20 meters

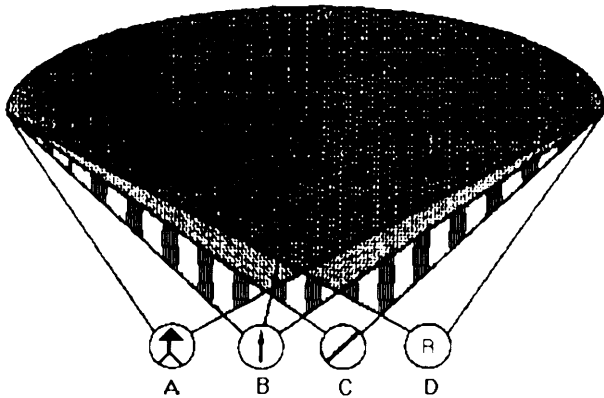


Figure 3B.—Fire team fire plan.

3-62. What is the purpose of the magnetic north line on a fire plan sketch?

1. To show the direction of the PDF for the automatic rifleman
2. To show the direction of the FPL for the fire team
3. To show the direction the fire team is facing
4. To show the direction of the fire team leader

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-57 THROUGH 3-60, REFER TO FIGURE 3B.

3-57. What letter identifies the symbol for a rifleman?

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

3-58. What letter identifies the symbol for the automatic rifleman?

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

3-59. What letter identifies the symbol for the fire team leader?

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

3-60. What letter identifies the symbol for the assistance automatic rifleman?

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

3-61. At what location is the fire team leaders positioned within the fire team?

1. To the left of the fire team
2. To the right of the fire team
3. In the center of the fire team
4. In back of the fire team